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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/894,607	06/28/2001	Neil S. Fishman	13768.164	5110

7590   09/01/2005

RICK D. NYDEGGER
WORKMAN, NYDEGGER & SEELEY
1000 Eagle Gate Tower
60 East South Temple
Salt Lake City, UT 84111

EXAMINER
CERVETTI, DAVID GARCIA

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2136	

DATE MAILED: 09/01/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	**Applicant(s)**
Office Action Summary	09/894,607	FISHMAN ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	David G. Cervetti	2136	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 July 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-14 and 16-34* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-14 and 16-34* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *28 June 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2.   Claims 12 and 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

The term "relatively" in claims 12 and 24 is a relative term which renders the

claim indefinite. The term "relatively" is not defined by the claim, the specification does

not provide a standard for ascertaining the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in

the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention. Mobile clients

use relatively short authentication credentials, "relatively short" does not clearly specify

the size of the authentication credentials.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4.   **Claim 1-7, 12, and 24-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being**

unpatentable over Blakley, III et al. (US Patent Number: 6,067,623, hereinafter

"Blakley"), and further in view of Davis et al. (US Patent Number: 6,367,009,

hereinafter "Davis").

Regarding claim 1, Blakley teaches

-        defining an authentication filter in a gateway that is remotely interposed

between a remote WAP server client and a content server, wherein the

authentication filter maps authentication credentials received from the

remote WAP server client according to pre-established criteria, wherein

the WAP server provides the authentication credentials to the gateway in

response to a wireless client requesting access to a domain available to

the content server (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30);

-        receiving the authentication credentials at the gateway from the remote

WAP server client, wherein the authentication credentials include both a

domain and a user name corresponding to access permissions for

accessing the resources at the content server through the domain

(column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30);

- mapping the received authentication credentials based on the pre-

established criteria, and by changing at least one of the domain and user

name received from the remote client to different domain or user name,

respectively (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30); and

- sending the mapped authentication credentials to the network, and such

that the wireless client's access to the content source is based on the

mapped authentication credentials comprising the at least one of a

changed user name and a changed domain (column 4, lines 50-67,

column 5, lines 1-30).

Blakley does not expressly teach the authentication filter including a domain

identifier and a username modifier, and changing the domain and the user name that is

received from the remote client by at least one of adding a suffix or prefix to the user

name, adding new characters to a middle portion of the user name, replacing a portion

of the user name, or deleting some characters from the user name, or using it in a

wireless environment as claimed. However, Blakley teaches mapping the credentials

received to a new set of credentials that is used for authenticating the user to the

requested resource (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30), and that the client

workstation can be any of a variety of workstations based on Intel or other processors

(column 5, lines 30-67). Furthermore, Davis teaches a system providing authentication

services to a plurality of wireless clients through a gateway (column 7, lines 29-67,

column 8, lines 1-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill

in the art to modify the data received according to some predefined method prior to

sending it to the requested resource and to use the system of Blakley within the

wireless environment of Davis. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to do so to provide access to a network for wireless clients.

Regarding claim 12, Blakley teaches

- altering at a gateway, authentication credentials that include a user name

  and a domain that are received from a WAP server communicating with

  one or more remote mobile clients and the gateway to produce mapped

  authentication credentials that match mobile authentication credentials

  maintained on the network by at least one of changing the domain name

  and the user name, wherein the WAP server provides the authentication

  credentials to the gateway in response to a wireless client requesting

  access to a domain available to the content server (column 4, lines 50-

  67, column 5, lines 1-30)

- identifying a mobile client to the network using the altered authentication

  credentials (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30); and

- accessing content provided by the network in accordance with the

  access privileges allowed by the mobile authentication credentials

  (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30).

Blakley does not expressly teach changing the user name that is received from

the remote client by at least one of adding a suffix or prefix to the user name, adding

new characters to a middle portion of the user name, replacing a portion of the user

name, or deleting some characters from the user name, or using it in a wireless

environment as claimed. However, Blakley teaches mapping the credentials received to a new set of credentials that is used for authenticating the user to the requested resource (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30), and that the client workstation can be any of a variety of workstations based on Intel or other processors (column 5, lines 30-67). Furthermore, Davis teaches a system providing authentication services to a plurality of wireless clients through a gateway (column 7, lines 29-67, column 8, lines 1-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify the data received according to some predefined method prior to sending it to the requested resource and to use the system of Blakley within the wireless environment of Davis. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to provide access to a network for wireless clients.

Regarding claim 24, Blakley teaches a computer readable medium for carrying machine-executable instructions for implementing the method (column 5, lines 30-67); and wherein said method is comprised of machine-executable instructions for a mobile gateway performing the acts of:

-            defining an authentication filter in a gateway that is remotely interposed between a remote WAP server client and a content server, wherein the authentication filter maps authentication credentials received from the remote WAP server client according to pre-established criteria, wherein the WAP server provides the authentication credentials to the gateway in response to a wireless client requesting access to a domain available to the content server (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30);

-       receiving the authentication credentials at the gateway from the remote

    WAP server client, wherein the authentication credentials include both a

    domain and a user name corresponding to access permissions for

    accessing the resources at the content server through the domain

    (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30);

-       mapping the received authentication credentials based on the pre-

    established criteria, and by changing at least one of the domain and user

    name received from the remote client to different domain or user name,

    respectively (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30); and

-       such that the wireless client's access to the content source is based on

    the mapped authentication credentials comprising the at least one of a

    changed user name and a changed domain (column 4, lines 50-67,

    column 5, lines 1-30).

Blakley does not expressly teach the authentication filter including a domain

identifier and a username modifier, and changing the domain and the user name that is

received from the remote client by at least one of adding a suffix or prefix to the user

name, adding new characters to a middle portion of the user name, replacing a portion

of the user name, or deleting some characters from the user name, or using it in a

wireless environment as claimed. However, Blakley teaches mapping the credentials

received to a new set of credentials that is used for authenticating the user to the

requested resource (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30), and that the client

workstation can be any of a variety of workstations based on Intel or other processors

(column 5, lines 30-67). Furthermore, Davis teaches a system providing authentication

services to a plurality of wireless clients through a gateway (column 7, lines 29-67,

column 8, lines 1-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill

in the art to modify the data received according to some predefined method prior to

sending it to the requested resource and to use the system of Blakley within the

wireless environment of Davis. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to do so to provide access to a network for wireless clients.

Regarding claims 2 and 25, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the

limitations as set forth under claims 1 and 24 respectively above. Furthermore, Blakley

teaches accessing resources via the internet and mapping authentication credentials

received to credentials used to access resources internal to a different network (column

4, lines 18-41, column 5, lines 49-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the

combination of Blakley and Davis on an environment with different domains. One of

ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to provide controlled access

to network resources to clients (Blakley, column 5, lines 17-48).

Regarding claims 3 and 26, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the

limitations as set forth under claims 2 and 25 respectively above. Furthermore, Blakley

teaches accessing resources via the internet and mapping authentication credentials

received to credentials used to access resources internal to a different network (column

4, lines 18-41, column 5, lines 49-67). Blakley's teachings are mute regarding

specifically replacing the domain name, but teach specifically mapping the

authentication credentials, therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill
in the art to map/replace/modify received authentication credentials to some other
credentials to authenticate a client to a network resource. Therefore, it would have been
obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use
the combination of Blakley and Davis on an environment with different domains. One of
ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to provide controlled access
to network resources to clients (Blakley, column 5, lines 17-48).

Regarding claims 4, 17, and 27, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches
the limitations as set forth under claims 1, 12, and 24 respectively above. Furthermore,
Blakley teaches wherein the authentication credentials are maintained in a credential
database that is administered separately from domain authentication credentials and
recognized by the content server only in authenticating client access through the
gateway (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30).

Regarding claims 5 and 28, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the
limitations as set forth under claims 1 and 24 respectively above. Furthermore, Blakley
teaches accessing resources via the internet and mapping authentication credentials
received to credentials used to access resources internal to a network (column 4, lines
18-41, column 5, lines 49-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having
ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the combination of
Blakley and Davis on a LAN (Local Area Network) environment where a common
domain exists. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do so to

provide controlled access to network resources to clients (Blakley, column 5, lines 17-48).

Regarding claims 6-7 and 29-30, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the limitations as set forth under claims 5 and 28 respectively above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches accessing resources via the internet and mapping authentication credentials received to credentials used to access resources internal to a network (column 4, lines 18-41). Blakley does not expressly disclose wherein the mapping of credentials includes adding a suffix to the username or adding a prefix to the username.

Regarding claims 8, 19, and 34, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the limitations as set forth under claims 1, 12, and 24 respectively above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches accepting authentication credentials only from the one or more identified wireless application protocol servers (Blakley, column 5, lines 17-67).

Regarding claims 9, 20, and 31, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the limitations as set forth under claims 1, 12, and 24 respectively above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches wherein the gateway authentication credentials correspond to other authentication credentials that allow access to a content server, and wherein a trust relationship exists between the gateway authentication credentials and other authentication credentials with respect to one or more access privileges, the method further comprising the acts of: receiving a request for content available at the content server; sending the request to the network; receiving the requested content from the network; and sending the received content to the client (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30).

Regarding claims 10, 21, and 32, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches

the limitations as set forth under claims 9, 20, and 31 respectively above. Furthermore,

Blakley teaches access to enterprise resources such as databases, etc (column 3, lines

50-67, column 5, lines 1-50). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having

ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Blakley's system to

access email content. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do

so because the Blakley teaches accessing enterprise resources, email content was/is

considered an enterprise resource.

Regarding claim 13, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the

limitations as set forth under claim 12 above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches defining an

authentication filter that maps authentication credentials received from mobile clients

according to pre-established criteria (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30); and

mapping the received authentication credentials based on the pre-established criteria

(column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30).

Regarding claim 14, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the

limitations as set forth under claim 13 above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches receiving

authentication credentials from a mobile client (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-

30); and sending mapped authentication credentials to the network, wherein the mobile

client's access to the content source is determined from the mapped authentication

credentials (column 4, lines 50-67, column 5, lines 1-30).

Regarding claim 16, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the

limitations as set forth under claim 12 above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches accessing

resources via the internet and mapping authentication credentials received to
credentials used to access resources internal to a network (column 4, lines 18-67,
column 5, lines 1-67). Blakley does not expressly disclose wherein changing at least
one of the domain name and a username includes either adding a suffix to the
username or replacing the domain name with another domain name.

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the
limitations as set forth under claim 12 above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches wherein
mobile authentication credentials and other authentication credentials share a common
domain (column 4, lines 18-41, column 5, lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 22, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches the
limitations as set forth under claim 12 above. Furthermore, Blakley teaches wherein a
trust relationship exists between the mobile authentication credentials and other
authentication credentials with respect to one or more access privileges (column 4, lines
1-17).

Regarding claims 11, 23, and 33, the combination of Blakley and Davis teaches
the limitations as set forth under claims 9, 22, and 31 respectively above. Furthermore,
Blakley teaches wherein the one or more access privileges included within the trust
relationship that exists between the gateway authentication credentials and the other
authentication credentials comprise a delegate access permission (column 4, lines 1-
49). Furthermore, Davis teaches the use of delegation of authentication (column 11,
lines 29-67, column 12, lines 1-14).

Conclusion

5.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David G. Cervetti whose telephone number is (571) 272-5861. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00 am - 5:00 pm, off on Wednesday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz R. Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

DGC

AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100